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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

A Senate committee has failed to consider a bill intended to overturn the Supreme Court's Grove City College decision. Story on Page 11.

The Supreme Court has ruled that employee seniority systems may not be disregarded in order to protect workers hired under affirmative-action plans. Story on Page 11.

Many scientists are annoyed by some universities' attempts to lobby Congress for scientific facilities that have not been subjected to peer review. Story on Page 11.

The Olympics are not entirely about sport, says an anthropologist who will be doing field work at the Los Angeles Games this summer. Story on Page 5.

Anti-Monopoly, invented by an economist at San Francisco State University, is a board game that takes a different approach to business from that of its famous competitor. Story on Page 17.

Two administrators from the University of Nevada at Las Vegas were honored by the A.A.U.P. last week for their opposition to proposed restrictions on tenure. Story on Page 19.

As the trial began last week in Jerry Tarkanian's lawsuit against the N.C.A.A., both sides agreed that the central issue was due process. Story on Page 21.

A panel to identify "burdensome" federal regulations has been established by the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs. Story on Page 23.

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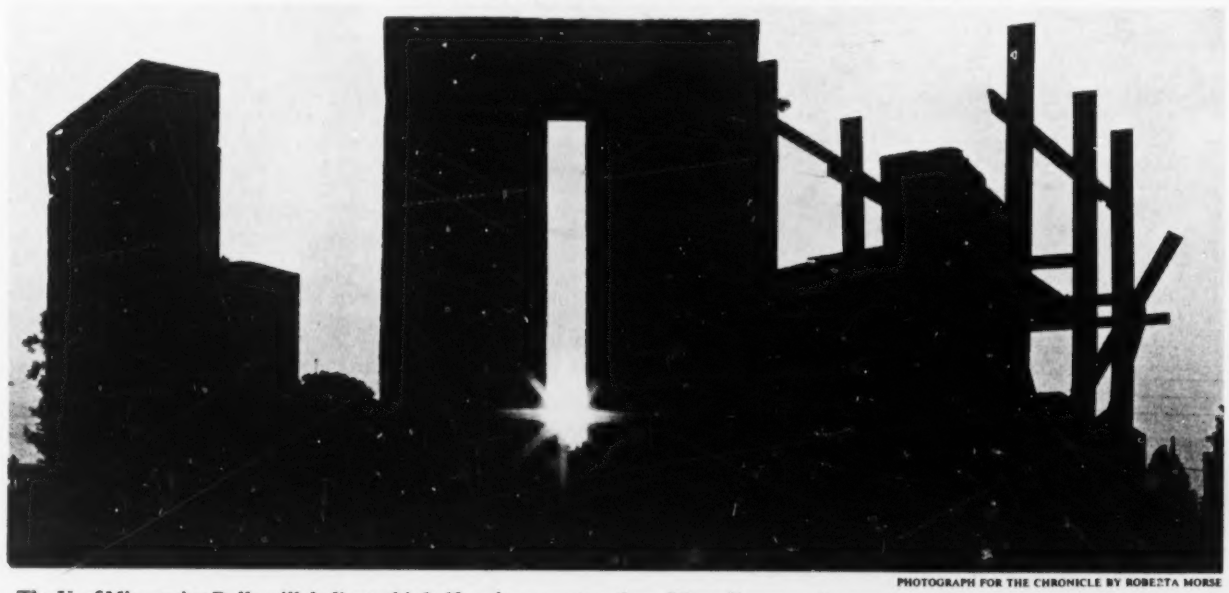
OBSERVING THE SOLSTICE AT STONEHENGE WEST



PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE CHRONICLE BY ROBERTA MORSE

The U. of Missouri at Rolla will dedicate this half-scale reconstruction of Stonehenge on the evening of the summer solstice this week.

Traditionalists Best Unionists in AAUP Vote

But some 80 pct. of members don't bother to cast ballots

By BEVERLY T. WATKINS

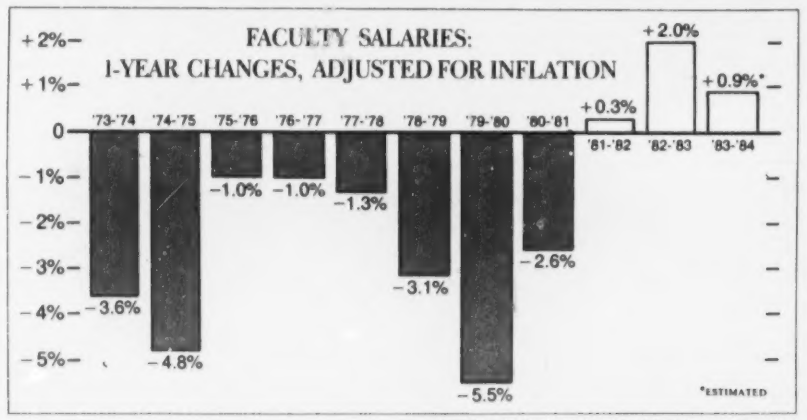
WASHINGTON

In an election that focused on serious internal conflicts, members of the American Association of University Professors have chosen officers who favor a traditional professional role for the organization over candidates who are more committed to unionism.

However, about 80 per cent of the members indicated, by withholding their votes, that they don't really care about the internal divisions that have plagued the association for the last decade or about the squabbles between faculty members who belong to chapters that engage in collective bargaining and those who do not.

"The A.A.U.P. election points to the

Continued on Page 18, Column 1



SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Average Faculty Pay Rises 4.7 Pct., Outruns Inflation, AAUP Reports

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

WASHINGTON

Outpacing inflation for the third year in a row, the salaries of college and university faculty members increased an average of 4.7 per cent in 1983-84, the American Association of University Professors reported last week.

The greatest gains were at private, independent institutions, where salaries rose 6.5 per cent, while at public institutions the increase was 4 per cent. Church-related institutions had average increases of 5.7 per cent. The overall average faculty salary was $29,130.

The statistics came from the association's latest annual survey of faculty compensation, portions of which were released here at its annual meeting.

Salaries 'Bottoming Out'

When adjusted for inflation, the association estimated, the 1983-84 salary increase was 0.9 per cent. The cumulative adjusted increase over the last three years was a "quite modest" 3.2 per cent, it said.

"Salaries appear to be bottoming out," said Hirschel Kasper, professor of economics at Oberlin College and a member of the A.A.U.P. committee that prepared the report. "They are not getting much better, but they're not getting worse."

"Continuing" faculty members—those who taught at the same institution in both

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

U.S. Scientists Postpone Talks with Soviet Union on Exchanges, Cite 'Deep Concern' over Sakharov

By PAUL DESRUISSEAUX

WASHINGTON

Discussions between the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and the Soviet Academy of Sciences aimed at resuming and expanding scientific and educational exchanges have been postponed because of "deep concern" among members of the American academy about the Soviet government's treatment of Andrei D. Sakharov, the nuclear physicist and human-rights activist.

Some observers said that the discussions might not be rescheduled for six months or longer.

A five-member delegation from the National Academy of Sciences, led by Frank Press, its president, was to have met with members of the Soviet academy in Moscow last week.

But Mr. Press decided that the group would not make the trip at this time. In a cable to his Soviet counterpart, he said that he believed it would be "to our mutual advantage to postpone the visit of our dele-

Continued on Page 24, Column 1

Faculty Pay Rises 4.7 Pct.

Continued from Page 1

1983-84 and 1982-83—fared slightly better than the average, with increases of 5.7 per cent.

According to Mr. Kasper, both the salaries and raises at public colleges and universities continue to lag behind those at private institutions.

"About half of the faculty at public institutions which had specific increases for continuing faculty received raises of 5 per cent or less last year, whereas only 9 per cent of those at private independent institutions received raises that low," he said.

The report said that, despite the economic recovery, faculty salaries had not risen enough in recent years to compensate for the decline that occurred—after adjustment for inflation—during the 1970's. The report gave two reasons:

► Faculty members have been ineffective in pushing for larger pay increases.

► Colleges and universities, in promoting the goal of equal access to higher education by holding down tuition charges, may have reduced the revenues available for faculty raises. "Whether access has been enhanced to any substantial degree is still a matter of dispute," the A.A.U.P.'s report said. "If access has not been enhanced as a result of holding down tuition increases, then faculty members may have paid a high price for embracing as they did the goal of improved access to postsecondary education."

On the issue of tuition and equal access, Mr. Kasper said, "Professors have tried not to be at odds with students. They have tried to be accommodating, but it may well be that they're the only ones who've been accommodating."

According to the survey results, faculty salaries averaged $29,350 at public institutions, $31,080 at independent institutions, and $24,730 at church-related institutions.

Fringe benefits, meanwhile, increased substantially over the last decade, the report said.

At institutions that have academic ranks, fringe benefits as a percentage of salary increased from 13.6 per cent in 1973-74 to 20.3 per cent in 1983-84. In comparison, the report said, fringe benefits of private-sector and federal employees were averaging about 19 per cent.

Data for the report were collected, processed, and tabulated by Maryse Eymonerie Associates. The data on salary increases were based on reports from 1,907 colleges and universities; the figures on actual salaries were based on reports from 2,167 institutions.

The association's full salary report will be published in the July-August issue of its magazine *Academe*, which will be sent to association members. The magazine may be purchased by nonmembers at the end of June for $25 (prepaid) from the American Association of University Professors, 2012 14th Street, N.W., Suite 500, Washington 20005.

Next month *The Chronicle* will publish the report's listing of average faculty salaries by rank at more than 2,000 institutions.

FACT-FILE

Average Faculty Salaries by Rank and Type of Institution, 1983-84

Academic rank	SALARY Public	Independent private	Church-related	All	1-YEAR CHANGE Public	Independent private	Church-related	All
Category I: Doctoral institutions								
Professor	$39,770	$47,070	$41,660	$41,350	+ 3.8%	+ 6.8%	+ 7.7%	+ 4.6%
Associate professor	29,470	32,430	31,210	30,050	+ 3.7%	+ 6.2%	+ 7.1%	+ 4.3%
Assistant professor	24,290	26,380	25,350	24,750	+ 4.8%	+ 6.9%	+ 7.3%	+ 5.4%
Instructor	18,220	20,940	21,720	18,790	+ 3.8%	+ 5.7%	+ 6.1%	+ 4.2%
Lecturer	21,300	21,710	20,680	21,360	*	*	*	*
All ranks	31,660	36,730	32,140	32,650	+ 3.9%	+ 6.7%	+ 7.3%	+ 4.7%
Category IIA: Comprehensive institutions†								
Professor	34,560	36,000	34,790	34,750	+ 3.8%	+ 6.0%	+ 6.6%	+ 4.3%
Associate professor	27,770	28,330	27,630	27,830	+ 3.8%	+ 5.9%	+ 6.0%	+ 4.2%
Assistant professor	23,040	22,900	22,910	23,010	+ 4.2%	+ 6.2%	+ 7.2%	+ 4.7%
Instructor	19,110	17,970	18,020	18,880	+ 4.5%	+ 4.6%	+ 4.6%	+ 4.5%
Lecturer	18,940	20,600	21,760	19,370	*	*	*	*
All ranks	28,160	28,080	27,520	28,090	+ 3.9%	+ 6.0%	+ 6.5%	+ 4.4%
Category IIB: Baccalaureate institutions								
Professor	31,640	34,140	27,920	30,860	+ 4.1%	+ 6.2%	+ 4.5%	+ 4.9%
Associate professor	26,270	26,560	23,160	25,000	+ 3.5%	+ 5.8%	+ 4.7%	+ 4.7%
Assistant professor	22,230	21,300	19,400	20,770	+ 4.0%	+ 6.0%	+ 5.0%	+ 4.9%
Instructor	18,570	18,260	16,240	17,440	+ 3.0%	+ 6.0%	+ 4.7%	+ 4.3%
Lecturer	20,470	21,270	15,870	20,050	*	*	*	*
All ranks	25,140	26,250	22,300	24,240	+ 3.8%	+ 6.0%	+ 4.8%	+ 4.8%
Category IIC: Specialized institutions								
Professor	40,300	33,710	24,660	34,240	+ 5.1%	+ 8.7%	+ 5.3%	+ 6.3%
Associate professor	30,760	27,890	21,670	28,150	+ 3.7%	+ 7.0%	+ 5.0%	+ 5.2%
Assistant professor	25,890	23,390	18,350	23,460	+ 4.8%	+ 7.0%	+ 6.2%	+ 5.8%
Instructor	20,190	18,790	15,480	18,660	+ 4.1%	+ 6.5%	+ 7.6%	+ 6.0%
Lecturer	22,860	19,380	17,860	21,760	*	*	*	*
All ranks	31,660	26,310	21,460	27,500	+ 4.6%	+ 7.5%	+ 5.6%	+ 5.8%
Category III: 2-year institutions with academic ranks								
Professor	31,510	22,360	21,260	31,100	+ 4.4%	+ 5.2%	+ 6.9%	+ 4.4%
Associate professor	26,930	19,730	19,380	26,570	+ 4.7%	+ 5.6%	+ 6.8%	+ 4.7%
Assistant professor	22,820	17,110	17,880	22,430	+ 4.5%	+ 4.5%	+ 4.1%	+ 4.6%
Instructor	20,160	13,990	14,320	19,510	+ 6.6%	+ 5.1%	+ 6.0%	+ 6.2%
Lecturer	16,100	‡	*	15,710	*	*	*	*
All ranks	25,340	17,190	17,870	24,810	+ 4.9%	+ 5.4%	+ 5.5%	+ 5.0%
Category IV: 2-year institutions without ranks								
No rank	24,430	17,990	15,740	24,050	+ 3.6%	+ 6.7%	+ 4.3%	+ 3.7%
All categories combined except IV:								
Professor	37,100	41,500	31,340	37,400	+ 3.9%	+ 6.7%	+ 5.8%	+ 4.6%
Associate professor	28,430	29,370	25,370	28,220	+ 3.8%	+ 6.1%	+ 5.6%	+ 4.4%
Assistant professor	23,540	23,720	20,900	23,210	+ 4.5%	+ 6.5%	+ 5.9%	+ 5.0%
Instructor	19,140	18,390	16,710	18,660	+ 5.0%	+ 5.8%	+ 5.0%	+ 5.1%
Lecturer	20,640	21,250	19,430	20,710	*	*	*	*
All ranks ††	29,350	31,080	24,730	29,130	+ 4.0%	+ 6.5%	+ 5.7%	+ 4.7%

† Institutions that award degrees beyond the bachelor's degree but do not qualify for Category I.
‡ Too few individuals to warrant publication of data.
* No data reported.
†† For all ranks, the 1-year change figures include Category IV.
Note: Salary figures are based on reports of 2,167 institutions. Percentage changes are based on reports of 1,907 institutions that provided comparable data for both 1982-83 and 1983-84.

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Traditionalists Top Unionists

Continued from Page 1

most alarming danger an organization can face—irrelevance to its own members," said Norman J. Kopmeyer, chairman of the A.A.U.P.'s Collective Bargaining Congress.

In the mail-ballot election, Paul H. K. Walter of Skidmore College narrowly defeated Peter Falley of Fairleigh Dickinson University for a two-year term as president of the association. Mr. Walter, a professor of chemistry, received 4,374 votes to Mr. Falley's 4,244.

Mr. Walter, who comes from a campus that is not unionized, was one of the original choices for president on a slate proposed by the A.A.U.P.'s nominating committee. Mr. Falley, a professor of mathematics from a unionized campus, became a presidential candidate when the Collective Bargaining Congress, which includes chapters that function as unions, decided to run its own slate.

'Bargaining Slate' Defeated

For the other top offices, what came to be called "the Open AAUP Slate," a group composed predominantly of candidates from campuses that are not unionized, defeated "the Collective-Bargaining Slate," which fielded opposition candidates for two of the three offices.

The outcome of the two-month election, announced here last week as delegates convened for the A.A.U.P.'s 70th annual meeting, came as a surprise to members of all chapters. Many had expected the academic unionists to sweep the field after the bargaining congress organized an election effort.

Carol S. Stern, a professor of performance studies at Northwestern University and co-chairman of the *ad hoc* Committee for an Open AAUP, said, "We were surprised but certainly pleased that the slate we were endorsing won."

The election results "are indicative of where people want the A.A.U.P. to go," she said. "With the one slate, we could not have resolved the problems. With this slate and some imagination, it can be done.

"With this election, we have bought some time," added Ms. Stern, whose *ad hoc* committee placed an advertisement in *Academe*, the association's magazine, outlining the reasons for the internal difficulties, chastising the bargaining congress for being divisive, and urging members to choose officers "who can bridge the growing gap between the two segments of the A.A.U.P."

"To all those who fear the power of the [Collective Bargaining Congress] to take over the A.A.U.P., the election outcome should be living testimony that they have no cause for concern," Mr. Kopmeyer commented at a meeting of the bargaining congress here last week.

"One of the most troubling aspects of this election is that, with the motivation the members received and the amount of work we did to get out the voters, 80 per cent of the A.A.U.P. and 90 per cent of the C.B.C. considered the election sufficiently irrelevant that they did not vote," said Mr. Kopmeyer, an academic adviser at Wayne State University.

On March 30, ballots for the biennial election were mailed to the 48,775 active full-time and part-time faculty members who were eligible to participate—about 75 per cent of the A.A.U.P.'s total membership. Only 10,395 faculty members voted. The turnout was about the same as in the previous election in 1982, when the balloting was not as widely publicized.

A.A.U.P. members selected Henry L. Mason, a professor of political science at Tulane University, as first vice-president; June S. Pollack, a professor of English at California State University at Fullerton, as second vice-president; and Morris Mendelson, a professor of finance at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School, as secretary-treasurer.

Time for 'Reconciliation'

At the annual meeting last week, some faculty leaders were speculating that the association might experience "a period of reconciliation" now that the election was over. Others, such as Mr. Kopmeyer, foresaw "continuing discord in the future" as members attempt to address the problems dramatized by the vote.

Irving J. Spitzberg, Jr., who is stepping down as the association's general secretary at the end of this month, cautioned against interpreting the election outcome as a vote against academic unionism.

"The results are not a repudiation of collective bargaining in any way, shape, or form," he said. "Collective-bargaining and non-collective-bargaining faculty members both voted for people committed to collegial governance and academic freedom and tenure."

In his final report to the delegates at last week's meeting, Mr. Spitzberg said that now that the membership has "voted with the ballot to reinforce the historical commitments of the A.A.U.P.," the association must be reorganized to reduce the influence of chapters whose positions "are inconsistent with the views of the national professoriate."

He proposed that association leaders "prepare a comprehensive plan for reorganization which allows a restructuring to make the A.A.U.P. responsive to the diversity of interests in the professoriate and more protected from the domination of special interests."

He urged the organization to "proceed with dispatch" so a new plan, which would require a constitutional amendment, could be presented to delegates at the 1985 annual meeting.

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